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See "The Pen is mightier than the Sword," in another column.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1862.

GEO. C. ALLIS is our agent in BIRMINGHAM, Conn., for the sale of THE TRIBUNE, Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.
We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

The expedition from Cairo to Paducah consists of 19 regiments of infantry, 4 regiments and 2 companies of cavalry, and 7 batteries of artillery.

It is reported that 4,000 Union Indians in the Cherokee country were, on the 6th inst., attacked by a superior force of Texan rebels. They were forced to retreat.

The Kansas contested election case was yesterday settled in the Senate, by confirming Gen. Lane in his seat, and sending Mr. Stanton away. The General will shortly leave Washington to take command of his division.

Mason and Slidell arrived at Bermuda on the 9th inst., as it is reported, and were at St. Thomas on the 10th. From the latter place they were to set out for England at once.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill forbidding army or navy officers to return slaves was debated at some length, but no result was reached. Mr. Saulsbury of Delaware moved an amendment, in the form of a new section, to the effect that no officer or soldier shall decoy away any slave from his master. This was not favorably received, and will probably be killed on the first opportunity.

The Senate held a long Executive session yesterday, to consider the nomination of Mr. Cameron as Minister to Russia. The matter was discussed for three hours, and there was a combination of all the elements of the opposition to the late Secretary. It is understood that Messrs. Bright, Bayard, Kennedy, Trumbull, Grimes, and Hale spoke against the confirmation. Though Mr. Cameron was not confirmed yesterday, it is not doubted that he will be to-day.

The Government Contract Investigating Committee is engaged just now in looking into the Army frauds about Washington. These are numerous and unblushing. Horses have been twice sold, each time for double their value; Colonels have received from railroad companies gifts of money for sending their regiments by particular lines; sutlers have been making $3,000 per month; liquor has been openly sold in the camps south of the Potomac by the consent of the officers; and the most impudently disgraceful means have been taken to smuggle the forbidden beverage within the regimental lines.

THE APOLOGY OF MR. WELLES.

We publish entire, this morning, the response of the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate resolution asking for information touching the employment of Mr. George D. Morgan to purchase vessels for the Government. Mr. Welles begins by thanking the Senate for an opportunity of spreading his statement before the country, and then goes on to reproduce a portion of his last Annual Report, in which he refers at some length to this matter of the purchase of ships. He says the four points considered essential in transacting this business were, thorough examination of vessels, inexpensive negotiation, a mercantile agency to this end, and continual supervision by the Department. Mr. Welles thinks the working of his plan was satisfactory to all parties.

Proceeding to treat the subject in detail, the document refers to the difficulties which beset it at the first; the purchase of ships by naval officers proved a failure; these men had no talent for making bargains, and they were cheated. Finding it necessary to take a mercantile agent, the question arose whether to employ several or only one. In the opinion of the Secretary, the appointment of several would multiply his responsibility and divide theirs. So he settled upon one. When he looked about him for the proper person his eye fell on Mr. Morgan; he knew that the relationship existing between them would furnish ground for invidious remark; but he knew, he says, that Mr. Morgan would be the best man for the work, and he was willing to sacrifice himself for the sake of the cause. The agent being appointed, the work was to be commenced. Here Mr. Welles calls attention to the fact that the time was short, the necessity pressing. There could be no advertising, no sealed proposals, none of the ordinary machinery in such cases made and provided. The work must be done directly by the agent, and between himself and the various owners of ships. Accordingly, Mr. Morgan began his work. Mr. Welles is of the opinion that his agent has been the direct means of saving the Government much expense; that the purchases have been invariably made with discretion; and that, although the compensation has been very great, yet the amount of operations was large, and a moderate commission in single instances would make a large aggregate. The paper then embodies a long communication from Mr. Morgan himself to the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, wherein he takes substantially the same view of the case as that of the Secretary himself. Then follows a narrative of some length, describing the peculiarities of sundry purchases, and a passage in favor of buying according to mercantile usage. Another paragraph concerns the fitness of Mr. Morgan for his work; denies the allegation of the Senate report, to the effect that he had never known by experience anything of the business of ship buying; and puts forth some testimonials as to his ability and honesty. With these the document draws to a close.

DE LUNATICO.

The proprietors of *The Journal of Commerce* have a hard time of it. That paper has been in past times a property of some considerable value, but when, at the breaking out of the rebellion, its late editor showed that his love of Slavery and his subserviency to slaveholders far exceeded any reverence he had for the Union, or any patriotic instincts such as bind other men to their birthplace, then *The Journal* gave those evidences of a rapid decline which made a change in its conduct indispensable. A flimsy vail of love of country and allegiance to the Government had all along from the time *The Journal* was subjected to a little gentle compression on the part of the mob, been thrown over the Secession sentiments and sympathies of the editor; but it was too thin to hide the hideousness of the treason beneath, and the public were becoming again impatient both of its treachery and hypocrisy. Then the Grand Jury proposed to indict it, and the proprietors were forced to recognize the necessity of a transformation.

In this they were wise—for the paper would not have lasted much longer. But in their choice of new editors they seem to have been as unfortunate as ever, for the person whom they called to take the principal charge had always been of precisely the same way of thinking as the deposed editor, at least up to the fall of Sumter—that crisis which brought to some men wisdom, but to others only discretion. He had believed that the South was justified in the course she had adopted, and that the precious right of owning "niggers"—a right established under the Mosaic dispensation, strengthened by the revelation of Christianity, and for the protection of which the Federal Constitution was chiefly framed—had long been outraged by the North and that this violence had, at length, met with a proper resistance. It is to be supposed that the new journalist had been taught so much discretion by the event in Charleston harbor, as to modify his inmost sentiments, inasmuch as he was chosen as a substitute for one whom neither mob nor Grand Jury could tolerate. But there is no vice like the love of Slavery. Once in the system, and the patient is always liable to a violent eruption, and is seldom rid of an offensive irritation. And so it is that *The Journal* is constantly breaking out in a way that shows it really has at heart the conservation of one thing only among human institutions, and that is American Slavery. It seems to be in a state of chronic *delirium tremens*, and is in constant dread of the destruction of all things by a gigantic black man that haunts its sight and its hearing, has taken possession of all its senses, and hides from its view all things else fair to look upon or pleasant to think of in all the world. Not a day passes that this unfortunate but curious delusion does not show itself in some way or other. It cannot contemplate the war in any other light than as a menace against the well-being of Slavery. The Union is nothing; the rights, the privileges, and the interest of all white men who are not slaveowners are nothing; the national honor is nothing, compared to the value and the sacredness of property in negroes. Our fathers set the Constitution as a frame around human bondage, and had no other purpose, worth mentioning, in the formation of that instrument—a frame not merely to adorn, but especially to preserve a system which even now concerns directly only about a sixty-sixth part of the white people of the country, and is, as it always has been, opposed to the rights and interests of all the rest. Rather than that so natural a sequence should follow, or that such an element of weakness as this system, abandoned by its supporters and incapable of sustaining its own weight, should fall before the advancing and overwhelming power of war, *The Journal of Commerce* would have the war itself come to a speedy end, and the North humbly consent to the imposition of any terms that the South might choose to insist upon. The certain Abolition of Liberty, in that event, does not in the least concern that paper, does not even occur to it. The war, it asserts, and, no doubt, zealously believes, had its origin, not at the South, but at the North; it continues, not because the South persists in rebellion, but because the North refuses to lay down its arms; and it has some fears that the country will never escape its calamities until its authors and its persistent supporters of the North shall be punished. The form this peculiar monomania puts on is not quite so violent, perhaps, as that of *The Richmond Examiner* and *The Charleston Mercury*, but it is of a similar nature. We are sorry for it, but fear that the case is hopeless. How far the loyal people of the country may be disposed to treat with favor this diluted sort of treason is a question we will not now undertake to discuss.

POSTAGE AND FRANKING.

Hitherto, the Senate has evinced a willingness to dispense with the Franking Privilege, while the House has demurred. Now, the House has passed a clean, short, simple measure of abolition, and the Senate is reported as inclined to modify or qualify it. There is manifest danger that, should such modification be made, the House—in which there are doubtless many more votes for than hearty advocates of the bill just passed—will refuse to concur, and thus the old abuse be continued. We hope the Senate will pass the bill just as it came from the House, and for these reasons:

I. The abolition of Franking, pure and simple, will immensely simplify the accounts and records of the Post-Office Department and of each Post-Office. So long as a portion of the contents of the Mails are prepaid, a portion to be paid by the recipients, and a portion not to be paid at all, those accounts must be complicated, and it must be practically impossible for the Department to exercise a real scrutiny over its subordinates. Were everything prepaid, such scrutiny would not be difficult. We want to see all rates reduced to four—1. Letters or manuscripts carried less than 1,500 or 2,000 miles; 2. Letters carried over such distance; 3. Newspapers forwarded regularly from the offices issuing them; and 4. Newspapers mailed fitfully or otherwise than from the office of publication, with all other printed matter whatever—Prepayment to be exacted in every case. If newspaper subscribers shall be allowed to pay their postage as now, make them pay quarterly in advance, or charge them for each paper at the fourth or higher rate for printed matter. This would render Post-Office accounts so simple that very little paper need be wasted in keeping them. And then everything would be made to pay, whether lifted from the Post-Office or not. Simplicity, with the fewest possible rates of charge, is the first requisite in a Postal system.

II. A Postmaster or other public functionary required to use the mails officially, should be authorized to charge in his quarterly accounts the postage thus paid by him and have it refunded. But this should apply only to *official* letters—not to those written in compliance with requests from Tom, Dick, and Harry, for information. Where such requests are made, let a postage-stamp be inclosed with each, or let the answer await its transmission. If a citizen wants a public document only to be had at Washington, what more reasonable than that he should inclose the postage with the request? If the People are taxed for the cost of collecting and printing the information he seeks, should not that satisfy him? Yet an immense saving in the cost of public printing would be secured by this exaction.

III. The Post-Office, it is currently affirmed and believed, is a heavy tax on the Federal Treasury because of the low rates of Postage. Make everything pay and let us see! If this should not choke the deficit, we shall be willing to have postal facilities curtailed or rates of postage raised so as to make the Department self-supporting. But so long as the Government loads the Mails with free matter, it were absurd to complain that the Mails are not self-supporting. How could they be?

IV. Finally, these are times which imperatively demand Retrenchment. Everything in reason must be done to swell the receipts and diminish the outgoes of the Federal Treasury. The Abolition of Franking is one step in the right direction. Let there be no mincing or halving it, and let it be thorough and complete.

DRIVING IN.

We cannot approve Mr. Colfax's bill to compel the carrying by mail of periodicals. It is a step away from the light—a war upon progress—a retrograde from the free tendencies of our age toward the days of monopoly and stringent Government control. Let us illustrate its vices:

I. The Post-Office Department sends a daily mail each way over the Harlem Railroad, which it deems all it can afford. That Mail leaves this City at such hour in the morning as suits the convenience of the Railroad Company. So far, good. *We* have nothing to complain of. But there are very good evening papers issued in our City, and good people up that road who choose to read those papers. The Government does not run a mail that accommodates them—holds that it cannot afford to. Let us presume that it knows its own business. But, in the name of all that is rational, why should the Government step in between the evening papers and their patrons and prescribe that, while it will not afford them the mail facilities they need, it will interdict or tax their attempts to do for themselves without the aid it refuses? Why *should* it prohibit? On what ground shall it tax? When it cannot supply a needed service, how much should it charge for standing out of the way?

II. Newspaper distribution by Railroad has attained a perfection unimagined by such slow coaches as Governments and functionaries. You are riding on an Express train at the rate of thirty miles an hour when, on passing an isolated farm-house, whisk! goes a pellet or wad from the baggage-car, and a fresh, damp newspaper is projected from that car into the farmer's door-yard, bearing momentous tidings, it may be, from the regiment on the Potomac or the Ohio in which that farmer's son is fighting for the Union. Is it well for the Government to interfere with this delicate and admirable machinery for the diffusion of intelligence? It certainly cannot improve it. It may easily and thoughtlessly destroy it. By what right shall it tax it? Let us understand.

We do not believe it possible to interfere with the existing machinery for newspaper distribution without doing much harm, while realizing no corresponding or commensurate good. If the Government sees fit to improve its own machinery for disseminating newspapers, so as to win business away from expressmen and newsmen, we shall heartily second its efforts; but to compel the conveyance of newspapers by mail by obstructing or taxing their conveyance otherwise, is the inauguration of a new policy which we cannot approve.

JOINT-STOCK HONOR.

It is no exaggeration to say that, within the last decade, confiding and innocent depositors and holders of stock in English and Scotch banks have been deliberately swindled by thievish directors to the tune of at least $50,000,000. That is, taking the cases only which have been fully investigated before the law courts, and in which the criminality has been clearly established. Without going over the entire list—leaving out of account those petty larceny cases, where the sum involved was under a million—we shall find the aggregate which we have ventured to name all but covered by five notable joint-stock and private bank robberies. The first which startled the public within the period we have named, was the "Banking Company of Aberdeen"—a concern which was manipulated mainly in the interest of a manufacturing firm which had concealed its own hopeless insolvency for upward of a quarter of a century.

Then came the great Dean Paul and Humphry Brown failures in close succession, involving hundreds of families in wretchedness and penury; and almost simultaneous with these was the crash of the "Western Bank of Scotland," a concern, like the Aberdeen Company, managed exclusively in the interest of a clique of dishonest speculators, and winding up with a deficit of some $25,000,000, all of which had to be wrung out of the innocent and credulous subscribers of stock.

The *débris* of those rotten and ruined concerns was hardly cleared away when the English commercial world was again startled by the collapse of another swindling institution, calling itself the London "Bank of Deposit." Some of the features of this case, as developed within the last few weeks before the English Master of the Rolls, deserve a passing notice on this side of the Atlantic. It shows that it is not exclusively among a turbulent democracy that combinations of swindlers are found to exist. It forces on us the reflection that, not alone in "the medley composition of quasi-"Puritan fanatics, half-Gallicized Jacobins, "philosophical infidels, and acrimonious dema-"gogues," may dishonest men be found; but that even gentlemen-Commoners from Oxford, and noble Lords of unimpeachable descent, such as *The Saturday Reviewers* deem alone fit to found a nationality, may, under the pressure of events, become as arrant knaves—as common, vulgar plunderers of other men—as any in the hulks at Portland or the cells at Millbank.

The story comes within the compass of a few sentences. Some twelve or fifteen years ago a person named Peter Morrison brought himself prominently before the British public, by means of liberal advertising, as the manager of a Bank of Deposit in London, by which small depositors could realize the unusual return of five per cent for their investments. Agencies were established by the enterprising Peter in all parts of the Kingdom; and by dint of liberal promising, and still more by a parade of aristocratic names on his Directors' roll, the manager found dupes enough among the lower classes to accumulate in his treasury no less than $1,500,000 of their hard-earned money. The skill and the facility with which he made leading members of the aristocracy partners in his Bank are worthy of special record. His knowledge of human character no doubt led him to select his men from among the needy section of the nobility; but he was careful, at the same time, to secure names of heraldic eminence and courtly connection. Accordingly we find that first in the list of patrons and directors of Mr. Morrison's Banking Institution was the Most Noble the Marquis of Abercorn, till recently one of the highest officers of the Queen's Household. Along with the marquis were associated such minor members of the nobility as Lord Keane, Lord Templemore, and Lord George Paget; while the titled section of the force was flanked by men of such commercial standing as Messrs. Adair & Hobbhouse.

On the peculiar functions which pertained to the formidable Board thus constituted, the Court of Inquiry now sitting has thrown much light. In the first place, Mr. Morrison was liberal enough to find a qualification for each of his Directors, both titled and untitled. That qualification was set down in the charter of the bank at $2,500—the manager paying the full amount in the name of each director from some special fund of his own. In the next place the acting head of the institution was good enough to assign to each member of the Board $1,000 a year for his attendance one hour weekly, when convenient; and to make matters even still more comfortable for the Board, each director was allowed a discount, as he might want it, to the full amount of the stock standing in his name.

The disagreeable thing in this pleasing history, however, was that it didn't last. The Manager's investments, of which the Directors now admit that they knew nothing whatever and never pretended to know anything, didn't turn out well; or otherwise Mr. Peter Morrison invested too large a proportion on his own special account. The depositors in short began to find their checks dishonored; and the liberal-minded manager one fine morning took leave of the London Bank of Deposit, his courtly Board of Directors, and his country together—no doubt deeply regretted by a large circle of his acquaintance.

The question now pending before the English Courts has reference to the liability of the Directors in the premises. The leading journals deal more leniently than is their wont with the titled partners in this swindling business; and doubts are expressed whether the law can reach their case, as in the case of Sir John Dean Paul. But, be this as it may, public opinion, both in England and elsewhere, will reach them; and while it can be no cause of exultation that Stewards of the Royal Household of England, noble Barons, and Most Noble Marquises, can be bribed into a common Peter-Funk conspiracy for a paltry income of $1,000 *per annum*, with occasional discounts for larger amounts, the history may be cited as teaching the boisterous and overbearing section of the English press to be less noisy in claiming for the nobility and commercial world of England a monopoly of all the virtues—to the exclusion of every other race and kindred within the boundary of civilization.

CAN EMANCIPATED SLAVES TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES?

The following experience of Mr. McDonough, a slaveholder, who resided near New-Orleans, will go far to answer the above question. It is abridged from a statement published by Mr. McDonough, in *The Cincinnati Gazette*, March, 1843. Dr. John G. Palfrey, formerly member of Congress, and author of a very valuable History of New-England, made use of it in a pamphlet he published in vindication of free labor. Dr. Palfrey, whose father was a slaveholder in New-Orleans, was acquainted with Mr. McDonough, and had conversed with him concerning the experiment here described.

Mr. McDonough, finding that his slaves worked for themselves on Sunday, for want of time on other days, proposed to give them Saturday afternoon to work for themselves, if they would keep the Sabbath. He was soon struck with the amount of labor they performed during the half day they had to themselves, and with the sums of money they contrived to derive from it. It occurred to him that it would be a good plan gradually to sell them the remaining days of the week, on condition of their paying him certain sums out of their wages, at appointed periods. So far as appears, the plan was suggested solely by financial policy, uninfluenced by any conviction of the wrongfulness of taking other people's wages. He called his slaves together, eighty in number, and proposed to them to work for him on Saturday afternoon, at small wages, instead of working for themselves. He advised them to draw upon these wages as little as possible, and leave the remainder in his hands to buy the whole of Saturday for themselves. That the terms he offered were pretty hard, is evident from the fact that he told them he calculated it would take them *seven years* to buy *one day*. But he reminded them that the first part of the process would be the most difficult; for when they had the whole of Saturday to work for wages, they could in less time buy Friday for themselves; and the facility would go on increasing with every day of the week they succeeded in purchasing. He told them that according to the terms he could offer, and the calculations he had made, it would take them about *fifteen years* to buy their entire freedom.

Undismayed by the tediousness of the process, the slaves seized his offer with eagerness. They went to work so zealously, that they bought the whole of Saturday in less than six years; Friday was bought in four years; Thursday in two years and a quarter; Wednesday in fifteen months; Tuesday in one year; Monday in six months.

In fourteen years and a half, they had purchased their freedom, beside working diligently for their master on the days that still legally belonged to him. It would have been done sooner, but during the later years they expended more than they had formerly done for comforts and conveniences for their families. The labor of their little boys and girls also had not made up the sum required for them by the master; so there was a balance due on their account, which they worked five additional months to pay.

Mr. McDonough, describing his experiment, says:

"They had always been well disposed and orderly, but, from the day I made the proposition, a great change took place in them. A sedateness, a care, an economy, and industry took possession of them, to which there appeared to be no bounds but their physical strength. They became temperate, moral, and religious, setting an example that was observed and admired by all. They performed far more labor, and better labor, than slaves usually perform, and, in addition to that, earned money enough to buy themselves. From the time the experiment began to its completion, beside paying for themselves, they gained for me money enough to enable me to buy a gang of slaves, *nearly twice their number*, at the prices in Carolina and Virginia. This I state from exact accounts kept by me, which I am ready to attest to, in the most solemn manner, at any time."

The steadiness and industry of these slaves attracted attention in the neighborhood, and also in the adjacent city of New-Orleans, where twenty or thirty of them were let out to work under the superintendence of a head bricklayer, named Jim.

The public were not informed of the stimulus which prompted these slaves to such unusual activity and diligence. Perhaps Mr. McDonough did not consider it prudent to have much talk about it. Such experiments prove *too much*; they interfere with the established policy of slaveholding society, and consequently are generally viewed with disapprobation, which sometimes manifests itself in inconvenient ways. Among those whose attention was attracted by these slaves was a Mr. Parker of New-Orleans.

"What kind of people are these of yours?" said he to Mr. McDonough. "I never saw such people. They are building a house next door to me, where I can have my eye on them from morning till night, and they are always at work. Do tell me where they live?"

"They live on the opposite side of the river, where I do," replied Mr. McDonough, "and when they are employed in New-Orleans, they cross the river every night and morning."

"Why, Sir, I am an early riser," said Mr. Parker. "I am usually up before day. But every morning they wake me with their singing and the noise of their trowels. They work as long as they can see to lay a brick; and after that, they carry up bricks and mortar for an hour or two, so as to be ahead of their work the next morning. They never walk up and down those immensely long ladders, five stories high; they run up and down all day. If there was a white overseer driving them, whip in hand, I could understand it. But there is nobody over them, and I never saw you at the building. That Jim must be a great man, Sir. I should like to own him."

He had previously made successive offers for Jim, and finally offered $5,000, which was refused.

Mr. McDonough says:

"Mr. Parker was not aware of the stimulus that was acting on the heart of each and every one of them. He did not know that it was the whole body of them that moved together as one mind; that it was not merely the greatness of the head man, as he supposed."

In order duly to estimate the power of the motive which stimulated these slaves, the reader must bear in mind the hard terms their master made with them, and the long years they were working, with hope deferred. Added to this, was the fact that freedom was coupled with the penalty of banishment from home and friends. Slaveholders do not like the presence of emancipated slaves around them; it makes other slaves uneasy. Consequently, when they had worked out their freedom, they were obliged to go to Liberia. Negroes are remarkable for strong local attachments; and powerful indeed must be the motives, either of fear or hope, that can induce them to leave the scenes to which they have been long accustomed.

Yet, with all these drawbacks, their souls were filled with gratitude to the man who had granted them the boon of freedom, though he had made by the transaction a good deal of money which rightfully belonged to them. On the 8th of June, 1842, they all sailed for Liberia. Their last words, when they parted with Mr. McDonough's other slaves, were: "As you hope to meet us in "Heaven, take good care of our beloved master."

In the Island of Jamaica, the emancipated slaves had to contend with difficulties of all sorts. Their masters were very deeply in debt at the time of emancipation; they were exceedingly reluctant to give up their old habits of despotism; they paid their laborers the lowest possible wages, and charged them the highest possible rents. The wages of the emancipated slaves were from 18 to 24 cents a day, out of which they boarded themselves; yet in four years they bought land and erected buildings, for which they paid $823,650. During that short period of freedom, they bought and paid for more than 100,000 acres of land, on which they worked diligently, raising vegetables for the use of their families and for the market. Does *that* look as if emancipated slaves could not take care of themselves?

After emancipation in the British West Indies, the imports into those islands increased at a rapid rate. The slaves, who formerly wore cotton bagging, could afford to buy calico and ribbons, good shoes and good hats. Many even indulged in the luxuries of pretty China, mahogany tables, and clocks, in their neat little whitewashed cottages.

Have the Merchants and Manufacturers of the North ever thought how many more articles would be bought at the South if the laborers were free, and thus enabled to live better and dress better?

GRATIFYING.

Gov. Broadford of Maryland, in his recent inaugural Message, truly and forcibly commends the President and his Administration as having, throughout their efforts to suppress the rebellion, consulted the feelings and wishes of the Border Slave States, and by no act or word given their slaveholders any just cause of complaint or alarm. As their reward for this careful consideration, he assures us that

"So long as the Federal Administration shall continue to devote, as we believe it has hitherto done, the powers at its command faithfully to the accomplishment of the same National objects, and steadfastly resisting all attempts to misapply those powers, shall continue honestly to exert them with the single and sacred purpose of sustaining the supremacy of the Constitution, so long will Maryland, impelled by every instinct of interest and affection, unite as ardently as she does to-day in upholding the Union, of which she is proud to be the heart."

—Now that's what we call cheering, comforting, encouraging. If the Government defers to the Border States in all things, and conducts the War for the Union in such manner as to give the slaveholding rebels no reason to fear, in any event, the loss of their dearly cherished negroes, Maryland "will unite "as ardently as she does to-day in upholding "the Union." We like that; but we trust Secretary Stanton and Gen. McClellan will take good care to keep Baltimore well garrisoned and the railroad bridges well guarded by Northern volunteers as hitherto. It wouldn't be pleasant to hear that Washington was again isolated and besieged by an unopposed rebel rising and mastery in the Monumental City, and that her Young Christians had once more presented themselves by deputation at the White House, demanding of the President that no volunteers or munitions of war be transported across the soil of Maryland to confront treason on the Potomac. Of course, we all enjoy that sort of thing, but one dose is enough.

WELL DISCIPLINED.

One of our city cotemporaries thus emphatically testifies to the docility, the tractability and good disposition of Congress, in a notice of the passage of Mr. Corning's Revenue resolution by the House:

"Had this resolution been proposed one month ago, it would have been lost by a decided majority; but the fulminations of the leading journals, *led by The World*, and the conviction among all classes of the community as to the necessity of stringent taxation, has worked this favorable change among the members of Congress."

—Of course, it never could occur to any body that it is *The World* itself that thus certifies to the orthodoxy, efficiency and value of its own inculcations; yet it is that same modest and heavenly-minded journal, so sure as you live! It might have claimed the whole credit while it was about it; for, while others have been solicitous and argumentative on the point, we know of none other that has dealt in "fulminations" but that same bashful sheet, nor do we know one that would not indignantly disclaim the position of a "leading journal," if it were to be taken subject to the damaging imputation that it was "led by *The World*." That concern, therefore, may as well banish mock-modesty and "go it alone." Nobody will consent to share the credit on its terms.

—We assure the Members of Congress that this is no canard. There actually is a journal issued in our City calling itself *The World*, and above is a veritable extract from its columns. If they find this statement too hard to believe on other than ocular testimony, they can obtain a copy by sending to this city for it.

"If Slavery," says *The N. Y. Express*, "falls "with such a 'crushing out of rebellion' as is "consistent with the maintenance of the Gov-"ernment, the restoration of the Union, and "respect for the Constitution, *let it go!*" We rejoice to copy this declaration. It goes to the root of the whole controversy. We can assure our cotemporary that the great mass of those with whom it has seemed to be contending on this subject have never proposed to overthrow Slavery, by means of this war, for any other reason than that this result was absolutely necessary to maintain the Government, restore the Union, and insure respect for the Constitution. They simply allege that these ends cannot be attained in any other way. And especially do they insist that the future well-being of the country demands that the people should embrace this opportunity to dry up forever the main source of all its troubles.